

THE CENSUS.

PHILADELPHIA.

More Proof of the Inaccuracy of Marshal Gregory's Figures—The Increase in the Number of Dwellings and the Vote.

In whatever way the recently published census returns of Marshal Gregory are examined, they afford incontestable proof of their gross inaccuracy, and demonstrate the fact that the carelessness of the enumerators has cheated Philadelphia out of credit for tens of thousands of people to which it is manifestly entitled.

The increase in the number of dwellings during the past ten years brands Gregory's exhibit with inaccuracy. In the following table is given the number of dwellings-houses in each ward in the city in 1850, with the population and the number of persons to each house at that time:

Table with 5 columns: Ward, Pop. in 1850, Dwell. in 1850, No. to one House, and Pop. in 1870. It lists data for 15 wards and totals for 1850 and 1870.

Marshal Gregory has, of course, pretended to enumerate the dwelling-houses in the city at the present time, but he has not as yet given his figures to the public, and when he does they will doubtless be found as grossly inaccurate as the enumeration of the inhabitants. The latest official statement of the number of dwelling-houses in the city is that made to the Board of Revision by the assessors in 1867, since which time there has been no attempt made, by any authority, to ascertain the precise number of houses in the city. But the monthly reports of the number of building permits issued enable us to ascertain with a fair degree of accuracy the actual number of dwelling-houses in the city at the time the recent enumeration of inhabitants by the census-takers was made.

The number of new dwellings erected between July 1, 1860, and June 30, 1870, is shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Dwellings. It shows the number of new dwellings erected from 1860 to 1870, with a total for the ten-year period.

Tot., seven years, 13,138. Tot., ten years, 25,920. In the 13,138 new dwellings erected in the first seven years of the decade, added to the 99,633 which were standing in 1860, give 112,771 as the number standing in 1867; while, by the returns of the assessors in the latter year the number was 102,504. Only 266 buildings were therefore abandoned as dwelling-houses during this period, and if we make an allowance of two hundred thus abandoned during the last three years, the actual increase in the number of dwelling-houses in this city during the past ten years is full 25,500, which, added to the 99,633 standing in 1860, gives 125,133 as the number of dwelling-houses in the city at the time the recent census was taken.

At the rate of 6.31 persons to each house, the proportion according to the census of 1860, this would give Philadelphia a population at present of 726,488, instead of the 657,159 with which we are credited by Marshal Gregory. These figures would show an increase since 1860 of 100,954, or 28.46 per cent., which we venture to claim is below the actual truth, and certainly is not in excess of it.

Assuming Marshal Gregory's figures to be correct, we have the following comparison of the results of the last three enumerations of inhabitants:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population, Dwellings, and Persons to one House. It compares the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses.

This presents a smaller number of persons to a house than at any period in the history of the city except during the Revolutionary War; and, although there was a slight decrease in the ratio of 1860 as compared with that of 1850, it is folly to argue that such a decrease can continue or has continued.

Between 1810 and 1850 there was no enumeration of the dwelling-houses in the city, but the number is ascertainable at several periods previous, and shows the following comparison:

Table with 5 columns: Year, Pop., Vote, No. to one Vote, and No. to one Dwelling. It shows population and voting data for 1850 and 1858.

The vote for Auditor-General in 1858 was the heaviest ever polled in this city, and although several thousand fraudulent votes were cast, they are fully offset by the addition to the legitimate voters of three of African birth, and the totals fairly represent the present voting population, as did those given for 1850, when the vote for Governor was several thousands in excess of that for President and the heaviest that had ever been cast up to that date.

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In the following table is shown the number of persons to a voter, in the present limits of the city, since the Presidential election of 1852. The white population only is taken as the basis of the calculation, and for the years marked thus (*) the number is carefully estimated upon the percentage of increase during each decade:

Table with 4 columns: Year, White Population, Persons to a Voter, and Increase. It shows the ratio of population to voters from 1852 to 1870.

This statement, it will be seen, is even more damaging to the bogus census than the previous one. On the basis of the white population alone, the number of persons to a voter in 1860 was 6.60, while in 1868 it was reduced to 4.98—a proportion altogether too low to be laid entirely to the door of fraud. The votes cast in 1869 and 1870 were notoriously so light that the proportion given by these years is of no moment whatever.

THE GREAT CITIES.

Their Comparative Populations. In the following table is given the population of the great cities of the country, according to the returns of 1850, 1860, and 1870, with the increase, and percentage of increase in each decade:

Table with 4 columns: City, 1850, 1860, 1870, and Increase. It compares the populations of major cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago over three decades.

The annual increase in the case of Boston between 1850 and 1870 is, in a measure, owing to the annexation of the village of Roxbury to the city.

The first census of San Francisco was taken by State authority in 1850, and the increase and percentage previous to 1850 are for eight years only.

RECENT PHENOMENA.

The dullest observer, says the Springfield Republican, must have noticed that we are experiencing a rare and rapid succession of phenomena in the air and the earth—rare, at least, in this region. The auroral displays have been unusually frequent and brilliant, and so strong as seriously to interfere with the electric current in telegraphing; then came the earthquake of Thursday, which occurred on the second anniversary of the great calamity along the coast of Peru, and is by some scientists pressed to precede another similar convulsion; and now we seem to have entered into a storm of meteors. The first we have here noticed was seen as a meteor on Saturday night at about 11 o'clock; another is reported at New York as exploding at a point 15 degrees northwest of Mezar, in the constellation of the "Great Dipper," and its very brilliant light casting shadows of buildings and surrounding objects; the third fell at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, and the fourth at quarter past 8 the same day.

It is the 7 o'clock meteor, however, with which we are concerned, as it was quite as remarkable as has been seen for a generation. It was either seen or felt from middle New Hampshire to shortly below the Connecticut line, and from Pittsfield on the west to Cohasset on the east—Boston does not seem to have known about it, and all reports about it reach us from all the country villages, while not a dozen people in this city and nobody in any other saw it, we are constrained to believe that early rising is not a city custom. Its appearance and effects are minutely described by various correspondents. It was apparently as large as the sun at its rising, and springing from the Dipper, it described an arc from 75 degrees above the horizon. Its color is described as that of iron at white heat, with vivid varicolored scintillations as a circle in its wake a luminous trail about three or four degrees in width, which remained for some five seconds. Its brilliancy was especially astonishing, as the sun was somewhat above the horizon. It exploded finally in a sharp detonation, scattering its brilliant fragments in all directions, each of which also burst in rapid succession. Its smoke hung like a cloud for several seconds more, emitting flashes of light, and then gradually faded into air.

The most singular feature of this phenomenon was its physical effect in producing a heavy, distinct rumbling, like a distant rockfall, or echoed cannon shot, which was heard more plainly in houses than without. This was accompanied by a jar strong enough to shake windows and doors, awaken sleepers, and alarm many with the thought of another earthquake. We have accounts of this great meteor from Concord, N. H. (where they are sure they have got it in a pond), from Ware in very minute and careful detail, from Amherst, Granby, Deerfield, Westfield, Pittsfield, and Lanesboro (which also claim to locate the celestial wonder in an oak bed). The 8.15 meteor was seen in Deerfield, and was credited by a single observer to the West Springfield, where a good farmer was, simply as a work of necessity, turning his cider screw at the time of the explosion, and saw stars buried in the marsh before his eyes. Another very splendid and exceptional atmospheric manifestation was a crimson aurora seen here, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, resembling the light from an immense fire. It tarried but a brief time, and then vanished in glorious streamers towards the zenith. This display was also seen in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Last night there was another brilliant display in the northern heavens. What do all these signs and wonders mean?

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract

Buchu.

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines. BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG BUSINESS in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, of any other vital organ of the body. Upon the soul and health condition of these important organs, the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and Liver, and consequently the happiness of the entire human family, depend. That Buchu should act upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made, as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicious Leaf, an active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

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IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by disipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so. What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION. And think less of it than they would of Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution. I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "quackery." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn of what chapter of verse in Scripture to quote, "that may not be asked of their fellow-men of any race."

Nor have we asked Pickwick's, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "quacks."

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TESTIMONY. CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN. SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

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Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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ROQUEFORT CHEESE.

Fresh Roquefort Cheese

Just received, in splendid order.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

8. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

91 thurtup PHILADELPHIA.

CRAB APPLE CIDER.

A FEW BARRELS OF THE GENUINE

ARTICLE FOR SALE AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

B. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

821 thurtup PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON

IN LARGE CANS AT \$1.50 PER CAN.

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,

PURE SPIRITS, ETC.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

817 thurt BELOW ORIENT STREET.

NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS

MOLASSES.

The first of the season, by rail from New Orleans, for sale by

REVES & PARVIN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 45 North WATER Street.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),

Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they ever offered in

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All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for

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Tea Sets as Low as \$20.

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Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the actual cost of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar surplus arising among its policy-holders.